

THE Gleichen Call

Eleventh Year, No. 9

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

Gleichen Boy Wins A Military Medal

"Well, I see my name up on orders for the military medal, also another corporal from Edmonton in this company." The above is the modest manner in which Sapper James Bates informs his father of the honors he won on the field of battle. The letter containing this extract was dated April 9th and was necessarily short as he has been in the thick of the fighting for a considerable time. Yet his friends are most anxious to learn what the medal won is for.

We believe this is the first medal won by a Gleichen boy and all will join in extorting to him hearty congratulations. Well may Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Bates be proud of their soldier boy, as is all Gleichen.

Prisoner Very Thankful

F. C. Vigar has received the following letter from a prisoner in Germany, asking if it may induce some members to send bread to prisoners:

I hope you will excuse me for writing these few lines to you. Although I have been receiving the bread for the past nine months it has been a mystery to me and caused a lot of speculating, who the person could be that was going to expense of sending it. Imagine my surprise when I received your letter thanking me for the post cards. At first I thought it must be some mistake as I had never wrote a post card direct to you but since making inquiries I find that the Swiss firm forward my post cards on to you. You say you are pleased to be of some small benefit, believe me what you have already done has been of far greater benefit than you can imagine. My one regret is that I shall never be able to thank you personally as my home and yours are far apart, yet I shall never forget your kindness to one who is an absolute stranger to you.

I am pleased to say that everyone here is quite cheerful and patiently waiting for the end, please God it may be soon. I remain,

Yours ever grateful,
THOMAS WALTERS.

Craigantler Locals

The Craigantler school opens on the 9th after being closed for about a year. The Canadian Pacific has lent a helping hand.

H. H. Ellis is busy breaking with his new Sterling Tractor. The work is first class and it is likely there will be some more sales in the district.

This district is getting in line with cars. The Ford seems to be the favorite.

There is a bigger acreage in crop stubble this year. We hope the weather will be favorable.

The Standard baseball boys proved stronger last Sunday than the Gleichen boys expected, and it required twelve innings to make the 11 to 9 in Gleichen's favor.

Just 3 cents a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Rev. W. F. Gold Speaks on Liquor Act

Sunday evening in the Methodist Church, Rev. W. F. Gold, Inspector for the administration of the Liquor Act, gave a very interesting address. He pointed out that on the 1st of July, 1916, when the act became operative his instructions were the act must be enforced. Every officer under responsibility and charged with its enforcement had faithfully and courageously done his part in making it a success.

The fact that the R. N. W. M. Police had no authority to assist in the enforcement was not known to the department for sometime after the law was in operation. As soon however, as the true condition was known steps at once were taken to meet the situation.

Many difficulties have confronted the department in the last month said the speaker. In one town it was found impossible to get further than twelve cases investigated by the officers, nine of them were brought before the justice of the peace and only three were convicted. It was shown how that while investigations were being made no assistance was given by the citizens but co-operation was always found on the side of the bootlegger. These matters were frankly taken up at a meeting of the officers and many times responded and today the law is being enforced. Get together give the people the facts. Their desire is to get the best out of the law, but they must first have the information.

The speaker went on to show how in another town the act was violated for weeks. Each time officers of the department visited that town they were spotted as soon as they stepped on the station platform. Seeking to avoid detection they drove 45 miles overland from another line of railway and when the automobile reached the appointed destination only one of the two men was arrested. A wire was sent soon after the car left. It was weeks after before the offender was convicted. But three convictions have so far been registered against the house.

The speaker said people did not always look upon the liquor act in the same way as we do on other laws. They automatically seek to co-operate in the enforcement against murder or stealing. But ask them to assist in either giving information or evidence and they will reply, "I am not an informer." Frequently you find a man who says "I voted for the act. I gave both time and money in its support. I am done, my duty is ended."

When such a person takes up a position like that he no longer becomes an enforcer. His sentiment is down at zero. Multiply that man by several thousands and you have thousands of zero sentiment, and it naturally follows zero enforcement. The bootlegger succeeds because of co-operation and team play.

Manitoba has had 213 convictions during the last eight months and \$42,000 in fines. Alberta has 413 convictions and \$24,000 in fines in six months.

H. Mecklenburg, the eye sight specialist, will be at the Palace Hotel in Gleichen, on Thursday, May 31st, and Basano May 30th. For any eye trouble call on him.

For results advertise in the CALL.

ALBERTA ELECTION JUNE 7TH

On Monday writs were issued for an election in Alberta to be held in all the constituencies, except two, on Thursday June 7, the nominations being one week earlier, or May 31. There will be two deferred elections, Athabasca and Peace River, the dates for which will be fixed by the returning officers.

John A. Reid, Alberta agent in London, has been appointed returning officer for the two seats at large, which will be open for soldiers serving overseas.

John D. Hunt is also appointed returning officer to take the vote at camps in the province of Alberta, the votes being deposited in the riding in which the soldier resides, upon which list his name will be placed.

In 11 of the 58 constituencies there will be no elections, the soldiers representing these seats being declared re-elected by an act passed at the last session.

The returning officer appointed for the Gleichen constituency is W. W. Brown, and for Bow Valley Wm. S. Playfair.

Stores to Close Each Wednesday Afternoon

Every business man in Gleichen agreed to close up his place of business on each Wednesday afternoon during June, July and August, starting June 13th, except ice cream parlors, pool rooms and variety. This will give all employees a much-needed half day each week to themselves.

The business men want this to be made known as widely as possible in order that all may have fair trading and not be disappointed.

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed:

Matthews & Kidney
J. A. Ramsay
S. A. Hall
Pickard & Tuck
F. K. McKay
W. H. James
T. H. Beach
J. O. Bogstie
F. C. Vigar
A. R. Tudhope
Crown Lumber Co
Revelstoke Sawmill Co
A. R. Yates
Gleichen Pharmacy
R. W. White
C. J. Gaudaur

News From Namaka

The Red Cross lecture by Private Pettigrew of the R.A.M.C. was well attended last Saturday night. The lecture was exceedingly interesting as Private Pettigrew spoke of his experiences in the trenches. J. P. Lawrie acted as chairman and a musical program was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Wooster, Mrs. Sly and Mr. Patrick.

News has been received that Privates Egles and D. McBean who left Namaka with the 82nd Battalion are both in hospital in England, wounded. Private Egles was a charter member of Namaka Lodge I.O.O.F. and his brother Oddfellows are anxious for further particulars. Private E. D. McBean is the son of the well known rancher, east of Namaka and was born and raised in the district.

The committee appointed to arrange for Victoria Day celebration on May 24th have decided not to hold the sports. So many of the young men of the district are away at the front and the late season has

Some of our farmers are now wise to the fact that it costs less to use letter paper and envelopes neatly printed with their name than to buy them plain in small quantities.

New Business Firm

Messrs. Pickard & Tuck have purchased the Hick's Trading Co. stock of men's furnishings and are preparing to carry a larger stock than ever known in this town. Messrs. Pickard & Tuck are exceptionally well situated to handle this business as they have their headquarters in Calgary, where they carry an immense stock valued at \$100,000, and also a branch at Olds. Another advantage they enjoy is that they bought heavily about the time the first rumblings of the world's greatest war were heard, and their judgment having been vindicated they now promise to give Gleichen the benefit. It is hardly necessary here to refer to the great success this firm has made in Calgary in competition with some of the shrewdest firms in Canada today.

Harvey E. McFarlane has accepted the management of the Gleichen store, and as he has been with the Hicks Trading Co., for long time and is popular with all classes his success is assured.

"The Eyes of the World" Here Sat. Night

Two or three years ago Harold Bell Wright, the most popular of writers, whose eight romances, including "The Shepherd of the Hills", "The Winning of Barbara Worth", have had a total sale of nearly eight million copies, added to his galaxy of best sellers "The Eyes of the World."

This story of adventure and romance in the cities and mountains of Southern California has been put into elaborate pictorial form for the theatre by The Clune Film Producing Co., and the announcement is made that the production will be shown in this city at the Griesbach Opera House on Saturday, May 19th and for one night only.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50¢ for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

REWARD—\$5 for recovery of each of the cattle bearing these brands: **R** right hip, **E** left ribs, **SN** left ribs, **YA** left shoulder and **PT** right ribs. L. Chase Cluny.

LOST—1 bay mare, 1 grey gelding, both rising 3 years and branded **yo** on right shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. Colpoys Bros. P. O. Namaka.

LOST—From Tudor; Black mare, branded on right shoulder **3**. Sorrel Mare, branded **YL** L shoulder blotch. Grey Mare, branded **LH** R shoulder. Reward \$25.00. Information to E. T. Bestul, Tudor, or A. Layzel, Auctioneer, Calgary. 6tf

EGGS—for hatching, choice pure bred Barred Rocks 75¢. for 16. Also, large young Barred Rock Setting Hens at \$1.25 each. Phone No. R410 or address Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny. 7

LOST—in the vicinity of Strathmore, a saddle horse believed to be heading for Gleichen. Color, bay with white front and hind foot on left. Weight 900 lbs. Branded **8** on right hip. Anyone who on finding the same will communicate with A. Simons, box 48, Strathmore will receive a good reward.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

Saturday Specials

400 yds assorted colors, print,	17c. yd.
182 yds. choice ginghams, all colors.....	17½c. yd.
65 yds., 2 yd. wide sheeting.....	35c. yd.
Ladies blouses clearing.....	50c. each
\$2.00 ladies blouses clearing.....	\$1.35 each
\$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 ladies white underskirts.....	\$1.95 each
50 pieces embroideries and insertions.....	half price

EXTRA SPECIAL

22 doz. children's black fast dye cotton hose, sizes 5 to 10, Sat. 20c pair

You'll like the way we do business. You'll like our goods

Matthews & Kidney, Ltd.

Short Term Loans

may be obtained

For Farming Purposes

to finance Season's operations by forming a Co-operative Credit Society under the Alberta Co-operative Credit Act

Societies formed under the said Act will receive

Assistance from the Province of Alberta

For further particulars apply or write to
W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton.

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LOST—Auto license No. 9590. Reward to turn to G. W. Evans for reward.

WANTED—2500 bushels of oats, apply box F, Call office.

ESTRAY—Hereford heifer, white face 2 years old. Branded with **3** on left rump. \$5 reward. C. Long Majorville.

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**THE
AMARANTH
CLUB**

BY
J. S. FLETCHER
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
—London, Melbourne, and Toronto

CHAPTER I.

The Wayside Inn

That there should have been a wayside inn there at all was often a source of wonder to folk who travelled along that lonely stretch of highway. There was no town near; there was no village in sight; save for an occasional farmstead set amongst its orchards and statelyards, and for the isolated cottages which presented themselves at odd corners of the land, there were few signs of human habitation, though very sharp and observant eyes might have detected here and there, far off above woods and trees, the vane on the apex of a village church, the high chimneys of some old country seat. But around the inn was solitude and loneliness. It stood where the highway was cut into by two narrower roads, a quaintly-gabled, old-world house, half obscured by tall clumps of elm and beech, a triangular stretch of green sward before its stone porch, and, swinging loosely above an ancient horse-trough, an old, dimly-colored sign, on which some dead-and-gone hand had limned, stiffly and woodenly, the representatives of a desperate fox closely followed by equally desperate and very red-toothed hounds. There was more of fitness in this sign than a casual observer knew of, for the business of the old inn depended largely on the presence of foxes in the coverts, and of hounds in the kennels, which stood two miles away beyond the overhanging woods; in the hunting season it had trade to spare; the old rooms were filled with life, the stables with three-hundred guinea hunters; from September to April all was life and bustle, handsome men and pretty women, stable lads with attenuated calves, and grooms with horsey faces were here, there, and everywhere; a mere going-by-the-way traveller was at that time like to get scant attention. The harvest of the land was then over; the harvest of the "Fox-and-Hounds" at Highgate Cross Roads was in full swing.

It was now high June, however, and the landlord of this wayside hostelry had little to do. Now and then, wayfarers, journeying from one town to another, dropped in at the rear of the house and drank their pints of ale as they rested in the kitchen; now and then a farmer drove up in his trap, or a tradesman in his cart; now and then the occupants of motor cars slackened speed at the porch. But of the better trade of the house, plentiful enough during the hunting season, there was little trace in summer; the coffee room was done up in brown holland, and the guest chambers were closed, and the staff reduced to the landlord and his wife and daughter. Consequently, Hoskins, the landlord, took, at any time from May's arrival to August's departure, to idling his time away in something of a fashion more common in Spain than in England. He sat about a good deal in the sun, making use of a rustic bench which was placed in front of the house in the shade of a great clump of copper beech, enthroned there in peace and quietness, and sometimes cheered by a glass and a pipe of tobacco, he looked out on such life as the road afforded, and was mildly stirred by the first glimpse of vehicle or pedestrian which showed at the top of the hill a mile away. These moving and approaching dots on the long white stretch of road gave him food for speculation; they might be bringing interest and gossip, they might pass him by, and leave him still staring at them.

On this, a warm June morning, Hoskins, yesterday's newspaper on his knee, a highly-colored handkerchief draped above his bald head, had dropped off to sleep in the most comfortable corner of his rustic bench. There were myriads of insects in the adjacent coppices and hedgerows; across the highway, under a fringe of alders and willows, a merry stream not destitute of trout, ran between deep banks bright with coarse flowers. The humming of the bees, the perpetual singing murmur of the insects, the steady ripple of the clear water, soothed Hoskins to slumber; with thumbs locked across his well-filled waistcoat, and chin sunk in his white neckcloth, he slept and dreamed of hunting-days, when the scent carried strong and the winter afternoons and evenings brought jovial custom to the old house.

A sudden tap on the shoulder recalled Hoskins to life. He opened his eyes and clutched at the handkerchief which had slipped down across them, and he became aware of a motor car which had come to a halt near the horse-trough, of a chauffeur who was in it, regarding him steadily, and of a gentleman, who, having given him that friendly tap, now stood before him, looking at him with amuséd eyes.

"You sleep well, my friend," observed the gentleman.

After the Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Movies
Marie is forced to sell her best
Belles. Hosts—Bettresses—
Beauties. Marie is a good girl.
She loves you and smart. Give your
belles back to them. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Hold as Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail.
Ask Murac Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for free book.

Hoskins rose to his feet with all the alacrity he could summon. With a swiftness due to a life-long habit of observing and summing up guests and customers, he looked the stranger over in one comprehensive glance. He saw a tallish, fatish man of blonde complexion, whose yellow moustache twisted away upwards to his eyes over a pair of well-filled pink cheeks, who wore a suit of blue serge—the blue of a rather brighter shade than is usually seen in this climate—a silver-grey Homburg hat, and a fine diamond ring on the little finger of his plump left hand. He was a gentleman who, in some subtle fashion, suggested the idea of good eating and drinking, of ease and comfort, and Hoskins immediately comprehended that refreshment of some sort was desired.

"Drowsy morning, sir," said Hoskins, apologetically. "What can I do for you sir?"

The stranger smiled.

"You do not remember me?" he suggested.

Hoskins made a longer examination of the pink face, the blue eyes, and the blonde moustache. He shook his head.

"Sorry to say I do not, sir," he replied. "Perhaps you were here in the hunting season, sometime? We hunt the great many gentlemen in the hunting season—just for a mere call, sir." Just so. I was here in the hunting season—once. That is how I came to remember your inn. I had breakfast here one day. And today I want lunch. You can give me lunch?"

Hoskins pulled a face.

"It's off our time, sir, as you'll understand," he said. "It's very rarely that we have any first class custom here in summer. But if you can put up with what we've got—"

The stranger clapped Hoskins on the shoulder, pleasantly, affably.

"We will discuss matters," he said. "Now fetch out your best ale. Bring a glass for yourself, another for the driver—I will give him a drink before he goes. Then you and I will talk." When Hoskins came back with a jug of the bitter beer for which that county is justly famous, the stranger was inspecting the flowers which Hoskins's women-folk carefully cultivated in the window sills. He watched the chauffeur take off his glass with great interest; then he gave him his orders tersely.

"Now you may return, he said. "And you will come back here at precisely four o'clock. To the minute, you understand."

The motor car turned, departed; the stranger took the glass of ale which Hoskins poured out, motioned the landlord to help himself, and, glass in hand, sat down on the rusting bench.

"Now let us arrange matters," he said. "To begin with, I want lunch for two people, to be served at, say, half-past one o'clock. I expect a friend. The friend is a lady. Therefore, we must do our best."

Hoskins screwed up his clean-shaven lips and rubbed his chin. The stranger nodded and waved his fingers.

"I see that you have good food," he said. "We have—yes—three hours in which to do things. The very tender chickens you have, two or two of them. You have a good cook?"

"My wife will see to them, sir," answered Hoskins. "Leave it to her. And I grow mushrooms. Forced, of course, but still—"

"Excellent! excellent! No doubt we can also make a salad. We will see what your garden contains," said the stranger. "Granted the necessary concomitants, I will mix the salad."

"And I have a beautiful York ham cooked two days ago, not yet eaten," added Hoskins, "and a ripe Stilton cheese. And as for wines—"

"I remember that I had excellent wine when I breakfasted here," he murmured. "Excellent!"

"I have some wine in my cellar," continued Hoskins, eying the stranger narrowly, "that came out of Lord Duke's safe five years ago. Purveshushes always drinks it when he breakfasts here. Perhaps you would like to see what I have, sir?"

"A good suggestion," answered the stranger. "We will visit the cellar. Then, a nice, comfortable room, wherein to lunch—your coffee-room, no doubt, is too ghostly, too much of a solitude at this time of year, though eating in a wilderness of a room—

(To Be Continued.)

Free Milk Record Forms

Cow Testing Will Save Time, Labor and Feed

Two five-year-old cows in a dairy herd where cow testing is practiced, made two widely divergent records in 1916. One gave 6,616 pounds of milk, and 204 pounds of fat, the other gave 3,370 pounds of milk and 288 pounds of fat. This means twenty-seven dollars difference in income between the two. The owner did not expect to find such a difference. Yet who but the man among the cows all the time should best know their possibilities?

Is there as much difference as that between two cows in your herd? Cow testing will help you to know, and will help you to save time, labor and feed. For if you retain only the best cows, you keep those that you surely will repay you handsomely for all you expend on them. A request to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for milk record forms should state whether you want those for daily or three days' weight per month; they are free for asking.—C. F. W.

English Rector (to parishioner)—Good morning, Thompson. I hear you have a son and heir.

Parishioner—Yes, sir; our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How so?

Parishioner—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby walls.

When a man shows a Christian spirit in an argument things are coming his way.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Game Protection

In Manitoba

Splendid Work Accomplished by Department During the Past Year

We have learned during a short interview with Mr. Charles Barber, Chief Game Guardian, for Manitoba, of the efforts being put forth by his department each succeeding year to secure a more perfect observance of the Game Laws of Manitoba, with a view to perpetuating and conserving a good supply of our useful game animals, birds, fur bearing animals, etc., not only for ourselves but for future generations.

We all know that game birds and animals supply us with food and also attractive sport, while our fur animals yield a revenue to the province aggregating several hundred thousand dollars annually. What many of us do not realize is the value of our friends, the birds, and especially the little birds known as insectivorous or insect eating bird. The loss estimated in Canada last year to gardens, orchards, field crops and forests from insects was in the neighborhood of \$125,000,000. These little birds not only delight our ears with sweet music, our eyes with their beautiful plumage, and dainty movement, but they spend their lives in a never ceasing warfare on insect life.

If the little birds called a strike and refused to eat weed seeds and insects, man, with all his accumulated knowledge and resourcefulness of ages, would perish from the earth. In other words, in the absence of the insectivorous birds, insect life would destroy all vegetation and ultimately all life. The public should support the government in the public effort now being made to save from depredation our fast disappearing wild life.

The cardinal points of the Manitoba Game Protection policy are stated by Mr. Barber as follows:

First: The setting aside of certain areas within the limits of the province not especially adapted to agriculture, as Game Preserves; surveying, marking, placarding and making roads along the boundary lines; appointing a sufficient number of patrolmen, whose duties shall be to patrol these lines; seeing that no person is permitted to trespass upon these preserves at any period of the year, thus rendering every such area a perfect sanctuary for game. The inauguring of such a plan in Mr. Barber's opinion is the most important step towards guaranteeing a good supply of our wild life for all time.

Second: No one must be permitted to buy or sell "change game" of any kind.

Third: There must be a perfect license system, requiring all licensed persons to make a truthful return of all game bagged by each hunter, seeing to it that they keep within the bag limit defined by the Act.

Fourth: An indefinite closed season for wood duck, pigeons, whooping crane, and other birds on the verge of extinction.

Fifth: The enacting and enforcing of such laws relating to fur animals as shall secure to the fur trader of Manitoba as large an annual revenue as is consistent with the proper conservation of the various fur animals.

Sixth: Inaugurating such a campaign against the use of strichine, and other poisonous substance as shall result in their use being discontinued.

"I am glad to note," says Mr. Barber, "that the necessity of conserving our game is being generally recognized. This has not always been so.

"And I have a beautiful York ham cooked two days ago, not yet eaten," added Hoskins, "and a ripe Stilton cheese. And as for wines—"

"I have some wine in my cellar," continued Hoskins, eying the stranger narrowly, "that came out of Lord Duke's safe five years ago. Purveshushes always drinks it when he breakfasts here. Perhaps you would like to see what I have, sir?"

"A good suggestion," answered the stranger. "We will visit the cellar. Then, a nice, comfortable room, wherein to lunch—your coffee-room, no doubt, is too ghostly, too much of a solitude at this time of year, though eating in a wilderness of a room—

Short of Cans

Canning Industry of U. S. Faces Serious Situation

A shortage of approximately one billion tin cans confronts the canning industry of the country, according to estimates made by canning interests and department of commerce interests in the United States.

Nearly five billion cans were used last year in all branches of the industry. The demand this year is said to be about double that of last year, and canners are hoping to increase their output 50 per cent. Only four billion cans are in sight and the manufacture of this amount bids fair to be delayed considerably because of transportation difficulties and shortage of steel for plate. A shortage of block tin imported from British colonies and Great Britain also is threatened.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our products and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate Books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Caplets and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

A Test of Credulity

"The late Bishop Hare," said a Sioux Falls physician, "used to very reasonably, to impute skepticism to miscreants."

"He once told me about a Philadelphia business man of skeptical tendencies, who said to him:

"My dear Mr. Hare, I do not refuse to believe in the story of the ark. I can accept the ark's enormous size, its odd shape and the vast number of animals it contained, but when I am asked, my dear doctor, to believe that the children of Israel carried this unwieldy thing for forty years in the wilderness—well, there I'm bound to say, my faith breaks down!"—The Living Church.

The work accomplished by this department during the past year, will interest the public. We were successful in securing convictions against 152 persons found violating the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act. This is more than twice as many convictions as were secured by this department during the last two preceding years. Our field men also investigated 135 other cases of reported violations of the Game Act in which they were not successful in collecting sufficient evidence to secure convictions. These cases, of course, required much more of the time and attention of our field men than the cases in which they were successful in securing convictions.

Last September we sold, by auction, to the highest bidder, 27 confiscated shot guns, and 24 rifles, and since that sale we have come into possession of 21 rifles and three shot guns, which were confiscated after conviction. The general public is becoming aware of the fact that there is such a thing as a Game Protection Act, and that something is being done to enforce its provisions.

English Rector (to parishioner)—Good morning, Thompson. I hear you have a son and heir.

Parishioner—Yes, sir; our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How so?

Parishioner—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby walls.

That Suited Him

She (as hubby departs for club meeting)—If you're home later than midnight I shan't speak to you.

He—I hope you won't dear.

A "Regular Fellow"

Being One of the Boys Without Falling In Evil Ways

I don't know whether I should use tobacco if I were 21 again, but I am quite sure that I would not drink any alcoholic beverage—not even beer. Rest assured, however, I would not make a virtue of my abstinence. Instead, I think I should be a little like a man of my acquaintance, who neither drinks nor smokes and is constantly bewailing the fact.

In the most convivial of gatherings he seems not out of place. He excuses his glass of mineral water with a grace and sincerity which appear to win the confidence and commendation of all his companions.

Have I made my point, I wonder? It is this: If I were 21 again, I would try to be entirely human, no matter how many and exceptional my virtues, or how extremely my deportment. I should be one of the boys, for the reason that the fellow who hasn't been one

Now is the Time to PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See
W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Estimates Furnished

See my Imported
Samples of Wall Paper
before buying elsewhere

CAR LOAD OF YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if you require something stronger see my
STEEL MULE

Roy M. Allen

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance**

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THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917

Belgiums in Great Need

The Belgian Relief Commission's branch in New York has forwarded to the Belgian Relief Committee in Montreal a copy of a letter just received from Christian A Herter, who is practically "the last man out of Belgium", in which he says the life of the Belgian nation hangs on a thread, and that thread is the relief carried out under the direction of the Belgian Relief Commission. Mr. Herter was attached to the United States legation in Berlin in the early part of the war and at the time when diplomatic relations were broken off with Germany he was secretary of the American legation at Brussels.

He states that there were thrilling scenes in Brussels on the day that America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and the one thought that seemed uppermost in all minds—Belgian, American and German—was "what is to become of the Belgian Relief Commission?" Nothing else seemed to matter but the great vital question of feeding the seven million of people in Belgium and the additional three million French people in the occupied portion of France.

"The members of the commission itself", continues Mr. Herter, "showed a beautiful spirit. There was not a man who was not willing to stick to his post regardless of discomfort and danger, and at the same time there was no thought of self, provided the work of keeping a nation alive could continue. Those men realized what a discontinuance of relief meant, and each was doing his utmost to keep the noble work going, regardless of cost. At this moment the need of feeding Belgium is more important than at any time except the first few months of the war. As you know Germany is absolutely incapable of feeding ten million extra mouths, even if she so desired. There is but one alternative, if the service of the Belgian Relief Commission should cease—starvation.

It has been arranged that several Americans shall remain in Belgium for a month or two to instruct the new Dutch commissioners in their work. Meanwhile the work is going smoothly and the Dutchmen are taking hold splendidly. There is only one great drawback—the need of more money. Feeding seven million people is an enormous task, and receipts are away behind the necessary expenditures. The lives of the Belgians depend on individual generosity in Canada and elsewhere. Send along a subscription for this work to Mrs. F. L. Mallory, treasurer for the Gleichen branch.

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawnage.

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, Tp. 22 Rge. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E. 1/4-27-22-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
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Whether you order your new clothes here, or not, you should acquaint yourself with the styles and materials offered for this season in

**LAILEY-TRIMBLE
MASTER
BUILT
CLOTHES**

There is a refreshing newness and individuality apparent in every model and every fabric, that it is impossible to find anywhere else.

We suggest an early visit.

R. W. White
Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

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FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
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ALBERTA

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50 per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (6% interest) principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.



The 1917 Ford Touring Car \$495.00

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If your plans for 1917 include an automobile for your home or for your business, the Ford Touring Car at \$495 is the best investment you can make.

It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred dollars and it exacts but little from you for running expenses after you buy it.

By all means, see our models demonstrated and give us your order early—

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The Province of Alberta Offers to the Public

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Certificates are redeemable in three years, but may be cashed at any time on the demand of the holder.

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PAY When You Graduate
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Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

May 17—The Liberal nomination convention at Strathmore.

May 11—Cluny Red Cross dance.

May 24—Namak sports.

July 2 to 7—Chautauqua.

June 6—Blackfoot Indian Reserve auction sale of land.

August 1 to 3—Western Canada Irrigation Association convention at Maple Creek, Sask.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

**COLT DISTEMPER**

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and save all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distemper, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf houses sell SPOHN'S.

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Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

**BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED**

Cutter's BLACKLEG PILLS
Low-priced,
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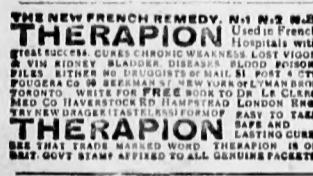
Write for booklet and sample
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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.
No. 4, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet Address:
THIS COOK MEDICINE CO.
Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Winters)

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Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action**

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NO. 1 & 2, W.D.****TERAPION**

Used in French

for STOMACH, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS,

CURES VARIOUS DISEASES, BLOOD POISON,

KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON,

POISON, ETC. DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, DRUGSTORES

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TRY NEW DRUGGERY THERAPION! EASY TO TAKE

SAFE AND CURE

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STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our
natural method permanently restores
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KITCHENER, CANADA

Alberta Farm Schools

Alberta Government Is Boosting Agricultural Education

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, explaining the policy of the Alberta government with regard to agricultural education in the legislature when speaking on the vote of \$100,000 for schools of agriculture, announced that it was proposed to build four additional schools, but only one immediately. When the others would be erected would depend upon the end of the war. But they wanted to be ready then said he, to give every young man and young woman in Alberta a chance of getting such an education and training as would enable them to better discharge their duties to the country. The Minister mentioned that one of the schools would be built south of Lethbridge; another on the Goose Lake line east of Calgary; another somewhere near Edmonton; and he said that a school might be erected in the Peace River country to give the sons and daughters of the pioneers of the north land a chance of getting an agricultural education.

Good Reason to Know

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved, and my husband has been laying the carpets."—Answers.

To see a clergyman preaching from notes is very annoying to some churchgoers. An English yokel was asked: "Well, Rob, do you like the new minister's preaching?"

"Like it?" answered Rob disgustedly. "He reminded me of a crow in a potato field—two dabs and a look up."



HEALTH FIRST POSTUM
There's a Reason

Scientific facts prove the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is harmful to many, while the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

is not only free from drugs, but is economical, delicious and nourishing.

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is highly recommended by physicians for those with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum is especially suitable for children.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.

Democratic Signs**Of the Times**

German Chancellor Can See Which Way the Wind Is Veering

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg must have had some information about the Russian revolution when he told the Reichstag that after the war the people would be granted all sorts of freedom and co-operation in the administration of the empire.

"Woe to the statesman," he declared, "who does not recognize the signs of the times. There are some exceedingly plain signs stuck up for statesmen of the breed of Kaiser William, Kaiser Ferdinand, King Constantine, and a few more to study."

The German chancellor's speech may be an attempt to take cover, but the people, once awakened, will not be satisfied with promises of what may happen after the war. Their empty stomachs demand something immediate and nourishing. When they hear what the Russian people have done, not to end the war, but to prosecute it with greater vigor than ever against the Kaiser and his rule, they may decide to take the same steps the people of Russia have taken, to rid themselves of a burden too heavy to carry.—From the Toronto World.

CURE COWS' CAKED BAGS

With
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by all Dealers

Douglas & Company, Napanee, Ont.

Facts About Australia

Believed to Be the Oldest Continent in Existence

Australia is like a fat man in that it has an unusually large area in comparison to its coast line. Australia is rather shy on navigable rivers. Although it has many mountains, Australia has no snow-capped peaks, no volcanoes, no perpetual snow fields, and no glaciers.

Australia is one of the oldest lands on the globe. It was growing vegetation, producing animal life and doing the regular business of land, the scientists say, when much of Europe and Asia was water. This old character of the continent applies also to its animals and plants, many of which seem to have stepped out of a prehistoric museum. In the ages when it was summer on the South Pole, a continent, or chain of islands, was probably flung across the antarctic spaces connecting all the continents which reach south. The ancestors of Australia's present species must have travelled by land all the way from what is now South America. Specimens of these ancestors now lie deep in stone on the American continent, sleeping the eternal sleep of fossils.

The native Australians are as old as the rest of things native to the smallest continent. They were a fine race physically, dark, and when discovered were living in accordance with prehistoric customs. They never cultivated the land or domesticated any animals with the exception of dogs.

Ancient Australia offers quite a contrast to the present one—large producer of gold and wool and wheat. During the year 1913 to 1914 Australia raised more than 103,000,000 bushels of wheat and great quantities of mangolds, hops and honey. Australia employs nearly 300,000 people in more than 13,000 factories. In 1915 the smallest continent had a population of nearly 5,000,000 people.

Tell-Tale Sea Gulls
The curious fact has been noted, according to London Tit-Bits, that sea gulls are one of the most dangerous foes German submarines have to fear, and there is no known defense against these birds. When the sea gulls catch sight of even the periscope of a submarine at sea they rise from the water and circle about it screaming loudly and for as long as the periscope is visible to their sharp eyes. By this means many ships at sea have been warned in time to escape destruction by the undersea boars. For a submarine to fire on the birds would be to warn approaching ships and to excite the birds to still more shrieking.

Rimbley—The fact is I married because I was lonely as much as for any other reason. I married for sympathy.

Bowls—Well, you have mine.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Keeping Eggs Fresh

Merchants Should Keep Eggs Out of Store Windows

It is a common practice at this season of the year for many retailers to advertise the increasing egg supply and the rapidly falling prices by displaying piles of eggs in their store windows. Eggs thus exposed in many cases come under the direct rays of the sun and are subjected to a temperature behind the plate glass window of about 100 degrees. The excessive heat resulting causes serious deterioration through evaporation accompanied by loss of flavor.

Further, at this time of the year a large percentage of the eggs marketed are fertilized, and as it is common knowledge that a temperature of 70 degrees is sufficient to start incubation, the possibility of serious deterioration will readily be seen.

It is good business to advertise, but window displays of eggs defeat the aim of the advertiser, in that the resulting deterioration of the eggs causes dissatisfaction among consumers, and so retards consumption.

Eggs should be kept in the cleanest, coolest, driest place in the store, removed from mustiness, foul odors or other sources of contamination.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

Use SCOTT'S Refuse Substitutes

Gill & Bowes, Toronto, Ont.

A New and Better Britain

Lloyd George Speaks of the Dawning

of a New Era

When the smoke of this great conflict has been dissolved in the atmosphere we breathe there will reappear a new Britain. It will be the old country still, but it will be a new country. Its commerce will be new, its trade will be new, its industries will be new. There will be new conditions of life and toil, for capital and for labor alike, and there will be new relations between both of them and forever. There will be a new outlook, there will be a new character. The men and women of this country will be burnt into fine building material for the new Britain in the fiery trials of the war. It will not merely be the millions of men who, please God, will come back from the battlefield to enjoy the victory which they have won by their bravery—a finer foundation I would not want for the new country, but it will not be merely that; the Britain that is to be will depend also upon what will be done now by the many more millions who remain at home. There are rare epochs in the history of the world when in a few rousing years the character, the destiny of the whole race is determined for unknown ages. This is one. The winter wheat is being sown. It is better, it is surer, it is more bountiful in its harvest than when it is sown in the soft spring time. There are many storms to pass through, there are many frosts to endure, before the land brings forth its green promise. But let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

U. S. Farmers Get It, Too

C. E. Carrothers, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, has evolved a simple plan for demolishing the high cost of living. "Intensive farming should be carried on to the very limit," said Deputy Carrothers, "if the high cost of living is to be abated. Farmers in Pennsylvania, where some of the most fertile fields in the world are to be found, should get all they can out of their ground. By varying the crops and a proper system of rotation, planting closer and giving individual attention to their crops, farmers can help both themselves and the people.

"Something of this sort must be done, for there is no excuse for importing potatoes from Haiti and other vegetables that are staples from outside places."

Sounds just like what we get here.

An Oil Without Alcohol—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Canada Has Own Hospital Ship

Canada now has her own hospital ship to take back discharged wounded soldiers. Colonel Foster, who is now in charge of the Medical Services in England, has arranged with the British admiralty for a liner which is to be in continuous service.

Major Donald, for a year member of the Canadian Medical Board in London, will have charge of the ship, with seven Canadian Army Medical officers and several nurses under him.

Fault Lay in Conditions

Lord Kitchener is blamed for the fatal three weeks' delay in getting to Gallipoli the troops required for the operations there. He is dead and cannot speak in his own defense; but it is not difficult to believe that the fault was in the conditions rather than in the war secretary. Even as it was, we know that too large a proportion of the troops dispatched to Gallipoli were only half trained. It was out of Lord Kitchener's power to get enough seasoned soldiers for that work and the delay may have been caused by his desire to give the men of the new army all the training possible before dispatching them to Gallipoli—Hamilton Herald.

Warts on the Hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Hollaway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Pot and Kettle

Wife—You don't realize how miserably weak you are. Why, you can't pass a saloon without going in.

Hub—And you can't pass a millinery shop.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Keeping Eggs Fresh

Merchants Should Keep Eggs Out of Store Windows

It is a common practice at this season of the year for many retailers to advertise the increasing egg supply and the rapidly falling prices by displaying piles of eggs in their store windows. Eggs thus exposed in many cases come under the direct rays of the sun and are subjected to a temperature behind the plate glass window of about 100 degrees. The excessive heat resulting causes serious deterioration through evaporation accompanied by loss of flavor.

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Eggs should be kept in the cleanest, coolest, driest place in the store, removed from mustiness, foul odors or other sources of contamination.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.**Coins For Bullets**

The reports that the Germans at some points are none too well supplied with ammunition suggests that they may in time be driven to such straits as our own troops in past wars. For instance, when the English garrison at Nimegen in 1794 ran out of shot, they fired penny-pieces instead, and the French troops ran out of their ranks and offered themselves as targets in order to "draw" the coins and collect them. One Frenchman is said to have got together as many as 287 of these small copper coins were also fired at the combat of Salsash, in the Indian mutiny, by the rebels, and the Hindus used pure garnets as bullets during one of our Indian frontier campaigns.—Tit-Bits, London.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and the recognized remedy for

Nervous Breakdown Sleeplessness Mal-nutrition

Nerve Paralysis Anemia Wasting Diseases,

Infantile Weakness Kidney Trouble Palpitation

Neurasthenia Dyspepsia Vital Exhaustion

Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. War tax, 2 cents per tube extra.

Bole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MURAD
CIGARETTES

The blending is exceptional.

Everywhere Why?

Anagros

Outside Civilization's Rule

the End of the House of Hohenzollern Is Clearly in Sight

In the interests of the German state and people it is necessary that some other than a Hohenzollern should be the recognized head. The house of Hohenzollern has a dark record of crimes against the public peace, against the rights and the freedom of other states. Its plots are so deep, too farseeing, too dangerous to be longer put up with. It ought to place a Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain; it did extend its controlling influence to the zones of Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania. The civilized and peaceful nations of the world have other and more profitable occupations than watching forever the machinations of the Hohenzollerns and guarding themselves against deadly perils from quarter. And the immeasurable, explicable will fervently hope, the imperial representative of that house demands that the doom descended against Napoleon 102 years ago centered against him. The Hohenzollerns are outside civilization's pale. From the New York Times

The Submarine

The usefulness of the submarine, this war has demonstrated, is greatly restricted by its inherent limitations. It has not proved formidable against armed naval ships and no substitute for them. The British navy would long ago have been destroyed if the vague notions of men regarding the submarine were even approximately true. The underwater craft accomplished nothing in the great fight off Jutland and only a few naval craft to its credit and these added in the earlier stages of the war.—Chicago Tribune.

PATENTS

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Money Order. Five dollars costs cents.

NEW MONEY-MAKING Marvel, scientific discovery, Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively reduces rubbing, washboards and washing time; \$1,000 guaranteed; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection, Anna Company, 21 Provincial Lane, cal.

Chemically Self-Extinguishing!

What do these words mean to you? They mean greater safety in the Home!

Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.

Safety First and Always—

E EDDY'S SILENT "5's"

Hun Preachers

Blasphemous Utterances of Misguided Clerics in Germany

A good many Lutheran pastors in Germany could give the famous Billy Sunday pointers on handing out "hot stuff." Rev. Dr. Bang, Professor of Theology at Copenhagen University, has recently collected a series of poems and sermons by German clergymen, and published them under the title "Hurrah and Hallelujah." The whole spirit of the anthology shows that these pastors regard God as a "German God," (to use their own phrase) and the Germans as a chosen people, divinely commissioned to inflict "punishment" on other nations. This idea was not born of the war. It has been preached by an influential school of theologians for upwards of fifteen years. In a commentary on the Sermon on the Mount which dates back to that period, the line of "true world conquerors" is stated to be "Jesus, St. Paul, Luther and William IV"—an even division between the Hebrews and the Germans. What the present kaiser thought of this arbitrary placing of his grandfather on a higher plane than himself is not recorded.

The prize for unconscious blasphemy, however, should go to a Lutheran pastor named Deitrich Vorwerk, who, since the war began, has written the following paraphrases on the Lord's Prayer:

"Though the warrior's bread be scanty, do Thou work daily death and tenfold woe unto the enemy. Forgive, in merciful long-suffering, each bullet and each blow which misses its mark! Lead us not into the temptation of letting our wrath be too tame in carrying out Thy divine judgment! Deliver us and our ally from the internal enemy and his servants on earth. Thine is the kingdom, the Germans; and may we, by aid of Thy steel-clad hand, achieve the power and the glory."

The same pastor is the author of a poem in which he addresses the Almighty in this wise: "Thou who dwellest high above Cherubim, Seraphim and Zeppelins." In this allusion to Zeppelins we discern a promise of immunity to the Kingdom of Heaven. The Germans will refrain from bombing the great white throne.

Another lyrical preacher, named Size, apparently thinks the Almighty needs first-hand information on the issues at stake, for he writes: "The Germans are first before the throne of God . . . Thou couldst not place the crown of victory in purer hands."

Many of the pastors quoted both in their poems and their sermons adjure the Lord to "heal the sick world by Germanism," and one, named Francke, speaks of "the old intimate relation between the essence of Christianity and Germanism." Another, a leprechaun, Lehmann, declares that "the German soul is the world's soul, God and Germany belong to one another."

Certainly, the clerics of Germany are at ease in Zion, but what will they say if the Almighty repudiates the partnership?—From the Toronto Saturday Night.

Wine in War Time

It is stated that the French government has requisitioned for the purposes of the army a very substantial proportion of the vintage production. In France, therefore, wine has assumed a military importance, for no less than 200,000,000 gallons of wine from the country, together with 40,000,000 gallons from her Algerian colony, have been reserved for the use of the soldier. It would appear that each officer and man receives daily half a litre of wine. This allowance has been adopted since the war began, and the authorities are convinced that it has contributed to the health and efficiency of the troops through a campaign conducted under very trying conditions.

The reasonable consumption of the wine of the country (vin ordinaire) is evidently regarded as beneficial rather than demoralizing.—London Lancet.

Compulsion
"If that bad boy insists on carrying a chip on his shoulder, you shouldn't notice him."

"I didn't," replied the square-jawed youngster, "so long as he kept it on his shoulder. But when he took it off and hit me in the eye with it, I had to do something."—Washington Star.

"Eddie," said mother sternly, "you should not fight with that Johnson boy." "I know I shouldn't, mother," said Eddie penitently. "That's right. And when did you find out?" "About a minute after I hit him."

Crimes of Germany

Can Never Live Down Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Germany may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany never can live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian through its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can they ever again laud their kultur?

And while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defense for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defense. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who penetrated the horrible crimes.—From the Ottawa Free Press.

With the C. P. R.
In Early Days

Interesting Reminiscences of a Veteran Passenger Official

Mr. C. E. McPherson, the assistant passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., with headquarters at Winnipeg, and who is at present in the city, has early recollections of the big system he serves in the West, says the *Montreal Gazette*. Thirty years ago Mr. McPherson sold tickets at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, in the building which was replaced by the Bank of Toronto. That building had replaced the old St. James street hotel which flourished in the early days, when "Mine Host" Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, and "Dolly" of the famous chop house near the Tattersalls, were picturesque and historic figures. The city had then about 250,000 of a population. The company was just getting on its feet. The head office for a time was in the old Imperial building, next to the Bank of Montreal. It then went down to Victoria Square to the old Albert building. There was a second ticket office at the corner of St. James street and Cathedral street, and there Mr. McPherson acted as district passenger agent. The habit then was to scout the country for prospective passengers, and it was a common sight to see the company through its courageous representatives going through the wilderness capturing groups of people of whom it had been learned that they intended to go to such and such a place. That was the day of small things, but everybody was seized with the spirit of endeavor, and business was obtained though possibly in a primitive way compared with the present methods. There was a degree of camaraderie and bohemianism expressed by the officials of the company which would be impossible now. Mr. McPherson was sent to larger duties to Winnipeg, and has seen that western city grow from small beginnings until it has reached the proportions of a great modern city of cosmopolitan and varied interests.

Had Fourteen Fits
In One Afternoon

BUT IS MADE WELL AND STRONG BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mr. R. J. Thompson of Uxbridge, Tells the Story of His Terrible Trouble and Almost Miraculous Cure.

Uxbridge, Ont. (Special)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, living near here, had fourteen convulsions in one afternoon. The doctors did not think he could live. Today he is well and strong. He says Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. But let him tell his own story: "I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Thompson states. "I have only taken eleven boxes and I feel like myself again."

"I was taken ill very suddenly, ate my dinner and went to a man home. I just got about three-quarters of a mile when I was taken with a convolution fit. I had fourteen that afternoon and the third day I had nine more."

"The doctors said I could not live and if I did I would never be able to do anything again as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work once again, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Bright's Disease is the most advanced stage of kidney disease. It can be avoided if the earlier stages of kidney trouble are remedied by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Limit of Music

Little Andrew is a clever little chap and possesses a very sweet voice. The other night, therefore, he was chosen to sing at a hobo concert in London and obliged them with an old favorite, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which he sang very sweetly indeed. His rendering of one line, however, "The horn of the hunter is 'eard on the 'ill," jarred very much on the nerves of one man, and when congratulating him afterward he mentioned that he really ought to put a few "sitches" in now and then.

"Garn!" said Andy, eyeing him with a smile, "don't show yer ignorance—don't yer know there ain't no H in music? It only goes up to G!"—Chicago Herald.

Another lyrical preacher, named Size, apparently thinks the Almighty needs first-hand information on the issues at stake, for he writes: "The Germans are first before the throne of God . . . Thou couldst not place the crown of victory in purer hands."

Many of the pastors quoted both in their poems and their sermons adjure the Lord to "heal the sick world by Germanism," and one, named Francke, speaks of "the old intimate relation between the essence of Christianity and Germanism."

Another, a leprechaun, Lehmann, declares that "the German soul is the world's soul, God and Germany belong to one another."

Certainly, the clerics of Germany are at ease in Zion, but what will they say if the Almighty repudiates the partnership?—From the Toronto Saturday Night.

Antipodes Trade

Will Establish a Canadian Merchant Marine on the Pacific

H. R. McMillian, special timber trade commissioner of the Canadian government, has submitted a report on the reasons for the decline in Canada's share of the Australian timber imports. Canada is now supplying only 3 per cent, while the United States sends 57 per cent, New Zealand 14 per cent, Norway 13 per cent, Sweden 6 per cent, and Japan 4 per cent.

The reason assigned for the prevailing conditions is that the channels of trade are now British and the trans-Pacific timber brokerage and shipping business is entirely in the hands of outside companies, mostly in the United States.

The remedy lies in the establishment of a Canadian merchant marine on the Pacific. Arrangements along this line are being made, and the condition, Mr. McMillian says, shows signs of righting itself.

Canada After

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Crimes of Germany

Can Never Live Down Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Germany may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany never can live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian through its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can they ever again laud their kultur?

And while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defense for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defense. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who penetrated the horrible crimes.—From the Ottawa Free Press.

Western Wool in Demand

Canada Will Supply About Ten Million Pounds This Year

That Canadian wool is likely to be purchased this year in large quantities by the British government for military purposes is the substance of a communication received by an Alberta firm from a big wool-buying concern in Boston, Mass. The communication states that advices have been received from English brokers that the British government will take the wool clip of all the British colonies, including Australia, Cape Colony and Canada. Canada will have about 10 million pounds this year. This Boston firm, U. K. Kosland & Company, has already bought by contract this year about 640,000 pounds of wool in Alberta, the price being 33 to 40 cents per pound, whereas last year it was on an average of 29 cents.

IMPURE BLOOD

IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refreshes you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine.

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Volunteers will be called for by the Naval Department for service in a Canadian coast patrol service both on the Atlantic and Pacific. One hundred boys have been training in Halifax and St. John in Esquimalt and will be employed in the patrol service.

Three hundred Canadians have up to the present volunteered for positions as mechanics in the Imperial Air Service.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

Naval Billets for Marines

Good Opportunity Offered for Men Who Have Had Experience

Men who have had experience as officers in the mercantile marine or such other experience as may, in the opinion of the Naval Service Department, qualify them for appointment, may, under an order-in-council just passed at Ottawa, be entered in the Royal Canadian Navy for the period of the war with the title of skippers and equivalent rank, pay and allowances.

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Canada After

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

To Help Production

Boys and Girls Will do Their Part This Year

Judging by the large numbers of entries received at Manitoba Agricultural College from boys and girls who are taking up the Boys' and Girls' Club contests this year, the young folks of this province will do their part full in the way of production during 1917. Up to March 12th the number of entries registered by Mr. S. T. Newton, Superintendent of the Clubs for the province, was as follows: Manual Training (woodworking, etc.) 700; Seed Growing, 770; pig, calf, or colt raising, 800; Vegetable Gardening, 2,300; Potato Growing, 2,177; Poultry Raising, 1,960; Cookery, 850; Garment Making, 1,370; Vegetable Canning, 790; Weed Studies, 910; Buttermaking, 260; Flower Growing, 1,280; Essay Writing, 975. This is only a portion of the total entry for the year; the names are coming in right along.

The boys and girls entering these contests will not be simple signers of their names to application forms. They have laid before them, in each case, concrete undertakings of a competitive nature, and in each case, where necessary, there is a manual of practical instructions. The special bulletin on Seed Growing for instance, is a 24 page bulletin of the most practical character, the sort of bulletin in fact, that the boy's father, as well as the boy himself will find of great value. That on Vegetable Gardening is a 32 page bulletin, full of the best sort of gardening advice, and so on through other subjects.

<p

PICARD & TUCK, Ltd., of Calgary Buy the Stock of the Hicks Trading Co. and Locate Permanently in Gleichen

After looking all over Alberta for a location for another outlet for our ever increasing business we have decided upon Gleichen as best suited to our requirements. It is our intention to carry in stock at all times a most up-to-date assortment of Men's Wear of every description for every possible purpose. Buying in immense quantities as is necessary to supply our several stores, we secured price advantages that will appeal to the residents of Gleichen and

surrounding country. We carry a stock of \$100,000 in our Calgary store. This immense stock is at our immediate call, and any article temporarily out of stock here will be supplied in 24 hours. It is our intention to maintain the same high standard of quality and sell at exactly the same price as at our Calgary store.



PREPAREDNESS

Months ago, in fact when the war cloud first began to loom on the horizon, we commenced to buy against just such conditions as prevail today. We bought in immense quantities—from any source—at most advantageous prices. The result of our foresight and CASH is approved today, as we are enabled in many cases to sell at retail at almost today's wholesale figures.

MEN'S SUITS

Over 300 bright New Suits, Pinchback, Norfolk and Sacque Styles, cut from prime Tweeds, Worsted and "Guaranteed" Blue Serges. Slims, Stouts and Regulars. Our Guarantee behind every single suit.

PRICES:

\$14.75, \$19.50, \$22.50 and \$27.50

MEN'S OVERALLS

Made of Standard quality Stifel Drill. Plain blue as well as black and white or blue and white stripes. The best makers in Canada represented, including "Peabody's", "Peck", "Bob Lon", Master Mechanic, Etc.

All Sizes Now \$1.75.

Boys Overalls—Stifel Drill to fit ages 4 to 7 years 50c. to \$1.10

\$15,000 Worth of New Goods are now being Unpacked or are in Transit

When completed this will be one of the Largest Stocks of Men's Goods to be found outside our Big cities
The Finest Products of Canada's Foremost Makers.

Men's Work Gloves

Thousands of Pairs of Work Gloves in Mule, Horsehide and Peccary. Short and Gauntlet Styles.

Prices 50c. to \$2.50

Carvass Gloves

With Knitted Wrists or Plain Wrists.

Prices 10c, 15c and 20c

Men's Work Shirts

with attached or Military Collars. Light and Dark colors. In Drills, Ducks, Dennis, Flannelettes, Flannels, Etc. Sizes 14 to 18.

Prices 65c. to \$2.50

Boys Clothing

Get your prime quality Tweeds in pretty Norfolk and Serge Styles. Sizes to fit ages 4 to 16 years.

Prices \$4.50 to \$10.50

Boys Tweed Knickers

Lwad Throughout. Sizes to fit ages 6 to 16 years.

Price 95c

Men's Trousers

in Tweeds, Worsted, Serges and Corduoy. Scores of good designs in light and dark colors. Sizes 30 to 40 waist.

Prices \$3.50 to \$8.50

Khaki Riding Breeches \$6.50

Men's Raincoats

Fine Rubberized Tweeds, Coverts and Paramattas. All seams stitched and gummed. Raglan or set in Sleeve. Rich Light or Dark Colors. Sizes 34 to 60. Splendid utility garments that will render the utmost service.

PRICES

\$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$14.50, 17.50, \$20

Men's Boots

Geo. W. Slater's "Strider", Geo. A. Slater's "Invictus", as well as the "Scoutmaster" and many other standard qualities. Boots for every purpose, for work or dress occasions—blacks or tan, button or lace styles. Prices the same as a year ago.

Pair \$6, \$6.50 and \$7

White Elk Boots

Very highest qualities, with 14-inch top.

Price \$7.50 and \$11.50

We cordially invite you to pay the Store a visit on Opening Day, Inspect the goods on display and get acquainted

EXTRA—Men's Tan Boots, new English last. Nigger Brown calf with Neolin Soles. All Sizes

\$7.50

PICKARD & TUCK, Ltd.

EXTRA—Men's Neckwear, thousands of 'em, newest possible Styles—75c quality, Saturday 50 cents

CALGARY

GLEICHEN

OLDS

Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. \$80,000,000 Capt. Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN

Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West

'The Cow Bill'

The Live Stock Encouragement Act which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to \$500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent interest. The farmer receives the full \$500 and has nothing to pay but \$30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of \$1 for every \$100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same as the Live Stock Commissioner holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may need to avail himself of this loan, five farmers are asked to

require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of livestock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows and heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Live Stock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practically all be secure after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to severally notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Live Stock Commissioner and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Live Stock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of live stock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations and the Live Stock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of application, and copies of The Live Stock Encouragement Act.

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements
Bain Wagons
The John Deer, full line
Goold Shapley & Muir Co.
all kinds Morris
Cushman Motor Works
Bull Dog Fanning Mills and Smut Machines
Nelson Grain Picklers

I am the only authorized agent in town for
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
Magnet Cream Separator

If you want the best light farm Tractor see
our lines and prices.

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.



LAND PROBLEM OF CANADA IS OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST TO EMPIRE

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

Vast Unoccupied Areas of Valuable Farming Land Will Be Utilized in Connection with Imperial Scheme for Paying Off The Empire's War Debt

The question of land settlement in Canada, in many respects, is the most vital issue that will confront the government of this country at the close of the war. The vaguely outlined suggestion that has come from England of using some 200 million acres of Canadian agricultural lands for the purpose of paying off the Empire's war debt, serves only as a reminder to the people of Canada that they must meet very soon the serious problem of colonizing and developing the vast unoccupied areas of their Dominion. Middle Western Canada probably offers, from a purely physical viewpoint, a field for settlement having lines of less resistance than any other part of the country. In the southern half of that expansive rectangular area of prairie reaching from the eastern limits of Manitoba to the foothills of Alberta, there is little to obstruct the path of the pioneer farmer. Free from forest or swamp, the land remains but to be cultivated. The hinterland, or the northerly half of the Middle West with its network of lakes, rivers, forests, and mineral-bearing rock, varied with great stretches of fertile land and valley, presents a different picture. One part of Alberta's Peace River Valley already has been opened and partly settled. With that exception, agricultural development and the lines of railways with their cities and towns are a part only of the prairie plains of the southern half of the

In the course of an article, one of a series which he is contributing to the Times descriptive of "ten months' stay in Germany," D. Thomas Curtis writes:

The difficulty of supplying clothing under such circumstances must be a serious one.—Kansas City Times.

Hun Spies in Scotland

Have Photographs of Entire Scotch Coast in Germany

Middle Western Provinces. It is within the bounds of this latter area that Canada has spent much money and pledged her credit in establishing an extensive plant represented by railway lines and municipalities. That equipment has never been operated to full capacity. There is over one mile of railway to every sixty-nine "producers" in Western Canada today. The West's greatest need, therefore, is people, and people will go on the land and produce something through which the country as a whole may be supported.

That means, then, the settlement first of the southern or equipped half of the Middle West. The scheme for acquiring and developing 200 million acres accordingly must begin with a consideration of that section of the country already prepared for settlement. First, it will be found that the old magnet of free homesteads with the attached privilege of pre-emption has lost its drawing-power. The difficulty of acquiring any kind of desirable land will soon be realized. In other words, the vast proportion of cultivable land in that part of the West where settlement is most needed and most likely to occur has been alienated from the Dominion. At the end of the past year the area granted in homesteads and pre-emptions by the Dominion government amounted to 62,775,510 acres. Add to that figure the amount of land held by the railways, Hudson's Bay Company, and that represented in school land sales and special grants, and another forty-four million acres must be excluded from the class of free lands. Altogether, there have been some 106 billion acres of western lands taken from the country. Of this area not more than thirty-two million acres has been farmed. The largest area actually brought under crop in the three Prairie Provinces has not exceeded twenty million acres. This simply means that before any plan of settlement can be evolved for Western Canada the Federal authorities must first face private or corporate interests, which now hold in idleness millions of acres of the best farming land in the Dominion. Can some satisfactory co-operative plan be shaped between the owners of western farm lands and the government, or shall the Department of Interior consider the question of expropriation? This problem must be faced squarely, and it would seem to be one demanding either co-operation or expropriation.—Toronto Globe.

Argument Against Titles

The argument against titles in Canada is that this country is democratic in its ideals and aims. This democracy is not served by setting up a class of titled persons who will expect to take precedence over their fellow citizens.

Canada rewards those who serve her with distinction by contributing to their successes, in whatever branch of endeavor. Reward is earned by the individual in the sense of duty performed and objective attained. Democracy is interdependent and individual success is won by many contributory agencies.

Another fact that might as well be borne in mind is this: These titles are distributed in Canada among political friends. This may not always be the case, but it is the rule. Naturally the suspicion is aroused as a consequence that the conferring of a knighthood is not wholly remote from party service.—London Free Press.

Getting Even

A young man and a young woman leaned on the front gate. They were lovers. It was moonlight. He was loath to leave, as the parting was the last. He was about to go away.

"I'll never forget you," he said, "and it death should claim me, my last thought would be of you."

"I'll be true to you," she sobbed. "I'll never love anybody else as long as I live."

They parted. Six years later he returned. His sweetheart of former years was married. They met at a party. She had changed greatly. Between dances recognition took place.

"Let me see," she mused, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Neither," he replied. "Probably my father."

The Wrong Sister

Mrs. Grump—Emily Smith of the flat upstairs fell on the ice and sprained her wrist.

Grump—Emily! What infernal luck! Why wasn't it Geraldine, who pounds the piano?

"No, I believe not," said Mrs. Johnson, "but I understand that she calls on my cook."

W. N. U. 1150

Flying To-day Is Too Easy

Half of the Accidents are the Result of too Much Assurance

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace time everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to General U. S. Branner, Director of Air Organization for the British Army.

"Flying today is so easy," said General Branner, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobile or bicycling."

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an airplane. The only factor against general private use of airplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

General Branner foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with the demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good airplane pilot, General Branner said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocrity in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and women, too, for that matter—can make a good useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make the

really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg."

One of the finest pieces of spy work achieved by Germany was the obtaining by a German professor of a unique set of photographs of the whole of the Scottish coast, from north to south.

Those photographs, showing every inlet and harbor, are now at the Reichs-Marine-Amt (Admiralty) in the Leipzigerplatz. They have been reproduced for the use of the navy. I don't know how they were obtained.

I know they are in existence. It is possible some Scottish reader of these lines may be able to explain the mystery, and I should be glad to receive further information on this subject. That the photographs, which were, I believe, taken for geological purposes, exist in Germany is beyond dispute.

The Boy Who Didn't Pass

A sad-faced little fellow sits alone in deep disgrace, There's a lump arising in his throat and tears stream down his face; He wandered from his playmates, for he doesn't want to hear Their shouts of merry laughter since the world has lost its cheer, He has sipped the cup of sorrow, he has drained the bitter glass, And his heart is fairly breaking; he's the boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the robin sings a cheery little song,

But he doesn't seem to hear it, showing plainly something's wrong;

Comes his faithful little sparrow for a romp and bit of play,

But the troubled little fellow sternly bids him go away,

And alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass,

And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son and speak of him as bright,

And you who love a little girl who comes to you tonight.

With smiling eyes and dancing feet,

With honors from her school,

Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool,

And take him kindly by the hand, the dullest in the class;

He is the one who most needs love—the boy who didn't pass.

—Michigan Christian Advocate

If a man called me a liar," asserted a braggart, "I'd sail in and lick him, if he weighed three hundred pounds."

"Well, you big bluff," answered one who was tired of listening, "I call you that here and now. You're a liar."

"Bluff yourself," came back the artist, without minute's hesitation.

"You don't weight more than a hundred and fifty, and you know what I said!"—Tit-Bits.

"Pa, what's the difference between 'insurance' and 'assurance'?"

"Well," said the old lady, "I misses 'em and I wants 'em, but I misses 'em a darn sight more than I wants 'em."

Opportunity for Settlers

The Western Canadian Land Movement and Its Reason

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might have had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principals as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10 to \$30 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is hers; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers, of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe.

"The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river.

"According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year.

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta.

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta.

"This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

Opening in Alberta For Pulp Industry

Market of Western States Presents Great Opportunity Says Edmonton Expert

"In Alberta the conditions are exceedingly favorable for the establishment of pulp mills," says A. J. Cantin, electrical engineer of Edmonton, in an article published in The Paper Trade Journal of New York. "The home trade is quite extensive and the neighboring provinces offer a good market, as we could compete favorably with eastern and British Columbia manufacturers. The freight rates are in our favor. Then, again, we have market in the northwestern States which should prove worth while, as there are no pulp mills in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The total capacity of pulp mills is not over 150,000 tons per year west of the Mississippi river.

"We have the raw material in unlimited quantities. Our rivers offer sources of cheap power unequalled anywhere west of Winnipeg. The labor should offer no unusual problem, as there are large numbers of immigrants coming to this western country who are from city and industrial centres who have no idea of farming, and who are looking for work of some kind. From this class of immigrants the pulp mills should draw their supply of laborers.

"Labor should be plentiful in this province, if we look at the population increase since 1901. At that date what is now Alberta had a population of 63,000, in 1911 the population had increased to over 360,000, and in the census taken in July, 1916, it is estimated that the population is over 550,000. In 1912 and 1913 it was estimated that over fifty per cent. of the population were living in cities and towns. This percentage is altogether too high for an agricultural province, and labor problems should be a minimum quantity in Alberta.

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers, of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe.

"The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river.

"According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year.

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta.

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta.

"This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

SOME INFORMATION REGARDING MILITARY SITUATION IN GERMANY

NOW USING THEIR LAST WEAPON OF DEFENCE
All the Military Plans of the Enemy Have Miserably Failed, and In Order to Satisfy German Sentiment, Ruthless Submarine Warfare is Being Sanctioned

Germany's Real Purpose

What a "Peace Without Victory" Would Mean

"Hurt her as little as possible," say the friends of Germany in England, forgetting that an inconclusive peace means a Prussian triumph. Search as we may in German newspapers, books, public speeches, pamphlets and sermons, we shall discern no indications of that change of mind for which some at home are restlessly looking. Germany has refused to state her peace terms, and the frank response of the Allies to President Wilson has called forth a burst of fury from the Kaiser. With Prussian militarism as represented by the Hohenzollerns there can be no truce unless right and freedom are to perish. If the advocates of any easy peace had their way, the wild beast would be left with his paw on the victim—panting a little from the chase, but with fierce eyes searching every thicket for further spoils. "Peace without victory" would inaugurate for the whole world a time of feverish preparation for yet more terrible conflict. Germany would regard such a peace as an interval between the first and second Punic wars. Having weakened her rivals on the continent, she would strain every nerve for the destruction of Britain. Behind the curtain of peace she would amass her submarine forces, airships, deadly weapons of all kinds, and when the moment came could launch her forces without warning against the 'modern Carlisle.'

That able Danish writer, Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, in his newly-published book, "Hurrah and Halaljeh," uses these words, "Germany will not rest until she has completely crushed England, if not in this war, then by and by." —From the British Weekly.

Cold Weather

And Milk Output

If Cows are Well Fed They Can Stand Considerable Exposure to Weather

Experiments carried out in recent years show that the falling-off in milk supply from cows lying out little or none as compared with those kept constantly tied up, provided the animals are well fed, and reasonable shelter is found. Animals which are allowed to exercise get up a healthy circulation which enables them to withstand chills, and if they can get rough shelter they adapt themselves to the winds. Animals tied up in undue warmth during part of the twenty-four hours, and standing in cold draughts, such as are found in most cowsheds, are in a more defenseless condition. Ventilation and draughts practically always go together and do not work harmoniously for the animals.

Animals are able to stand great cold with impunity so long as they can get under shelter to keep their skins dry, and can lie dry. It is the evaporation of moisture from an animal that causes chill and consequently the necessity for sheltering hovels in yards and pastures. When toppling up fattening cattle there is no doubt that meat is more quickly laid on when they are restricted in their movements; but in doing this the ultimate object is not in maintaining a healthy constitution for a lengthened period. It is not to be inferred from what has been said that animals should be left to face the full brunt of wet and wind, snow and frost, and the amount of shelter needed depends very much on the breed, and whether it is in its natural climate.

Food is the great defender from cold, and the colder it is the more is needed. A well-filled stomach, even though it be of coarse food, with little food material, seems to act as a protection against cold, the bulk of warm substance acting as an inner lining against loss of temperature but the increase of cold should be met by additional starch or fat, matter which when assimilated will generate heat. The well-known experiment on pigs carried out years ago by Sir John Lawes showed what a large proportion of the food consumed went to maintain respiration,

J. P. McArthur Was Unanimously Elected Liberal Candidate

Despite the inclemency of the weather there were 51 delegates represented at the Liberal convention held in Strathmore this afternoon, Thursday. The meeting proved one of the most enthusiastic and pleasant gatherings of its character ever held in this constituency, every motion brought forward carrying without a dissenting vote.

After unanimously electing Frank Skeene of Cheadle president, Wm. Vickery of Strathmore vice-president and Dr. Farquharson of Gleichen secretary, an executive of five members were selected, namely:

Thos. Henderson, Dr. Farquharson and F. C. Vigar of Gleichen.

E. W. R. Lambert of Strathmore.

James McLeod of Langdon.

For the twenty-six polling subdivision a chairman was selected for each, whose duties will be to organize their districts immediately.

The credential committee reported 17 delegates present, with 34 proxies, making a total of 51 entitled to vote



J. P. McARTHUR, LIBERAL CANDIDATE

at this election, which would have easily been trebled had the roads not been impassable for autos.

J. P. McArthur was called upon to give an account of his stewardship, which he did in a very short interesting speech, which time forbids giving a fair report this issue.

After several others addressed the meeting Wm. Vickery of Strathmore and J. H. Johnsen of Freshfield seconded that J. P. McArthur be the Liberal candidate for the Gleichen constituency in the forthcoming election.

President Skeene was allowed no time to ask for other nominations or even properly put the motion, for the delegates rose as one man and gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for McArthur, who briefly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

Notice Town of Gleichen

BY-LAW No. 72

A By-Law of the Town of Gleichen to purchase and operate an electric light plant.

Whereas it is deemed expedient by the Council of the Town of Gleichen to acquire and operate the electric light plant owned by F. C. Vigar in the aforesaid town and now offered by him to the town of Gleichen for \$4000.00 (Four thousand dollars).

And whereas a further sum of \$1000.00 will be required for reconstruction purposes;

And whereas it is deemed advisable that the indebtedness thus created be spread over a period of 10 years and that debentures issued hereunder bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

And whereas the whole rateable property of the Town of Gleichen according to the last revised assessment is the sum of \$348,000.00.

And whereas the present bonded indebtedness of the Town of Gleichen is \$42,000.00, no part of which debt is in arrears.

And whereas it is deemed advisable that this by-law take effect on the first day of June, A.D. 1917.

Therefore, the Council of the Town of Gleichen enacts as follows:

1. That debentures in the sum of five thousand dollars be issued for the purpose of purchasing the electric light plant owned by F. C. Vigar and consisting of boiler, engine, two generators, beltting, switchboard and instruments, pole line and wiring and all appliances and equipment presently used in its maintenance as a running plant, and for the purpose of moving and erecting the aforementioned machinery and equipment at the Town Power Station; each of which debentures shall be dated of the day in which this by-law takes effect and shall be payable in ten equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the town of Gleichen, Alberta.

2. Each of the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and shall have attach-

ed to them coupons for the payment of the annual instalment of principal and interest, the said debentures to be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen and sealed with the seal of the corporation of the town of Gleichen and the attached coupons shall likewise be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen.

3. During the currency of the said debentures there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in the Town of Gleichen the sum of \$679.85 for the purpose of paying the amount of the annual instalments of principal and interest in each of the said years in respect of the said debt.

4. This by-law shall take effect and come into force on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1917.

5. That the votes of the duly qualified electors of the Town of Gleichen shall be taken on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1917, in the Town Hall, Gleichen, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and continuing to the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and the returning officer for taking the said votes shall be Peter MacLean, 6. The said returning officer shall sum up the number of votes for and against this by-law on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1917, at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon in the town hall in the Town of Gleichen aforesaid.

7. This by-law shall be finally considered by the council of the Town of Gleichen and if the same shall have been assented to by the burgesses of the Town of Gleichen, shall then be passed on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1917, in the Town Hall aforesaid at the hour of eight-thirty o'clock in the evening.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law, which has been introduced and which will be finally passed by the Council in the event of the consent of the burgesses being obtained thereto within four weeks of the voting thereon.

PETER MACLEAN,
Returning Officer.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 8 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, brand [illegible] ed on right shoulder.

O. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and $\frac{1}{2}$ east of Standard. Of

At 2:30 in the afternoon of Empire Day—May 24—the Gleichen Baseball nine will start the defeat of the Bassano nine and will complete the job an hour or two later in that burg. In the evening they will dance with fair ladies of their defeated opponents and return home sometime the next morning to the best town on earth. Every Gleichenite is expected to be in Bassano for this occasion and Bassano will welcome them defeated or victorious. That right, Mail?

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 138 GLEICHEN, ALTA.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Crown Lumber Co.

Dry lumber always on hand

New Stock

Cement Lime, Plaster

C. B. Hyndman AGENT, GLEICHEN. Phone 11 and 36

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

**Henderson & Mallory
REAL ESTATE**
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Scene in "The Eyes of the World," a Gleichen Saturday night, May 19

Will YOU Give 3½ Cents a Day to Keep A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 ½ cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. \$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium AND YOU MUST ACT NOW.

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meal will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge.—WHAT WILL YOU DO?

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are ASSURED that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Bring or Send donations to
Mrs. P. L. Mallory, Treas., Gleichen Branch

STAMPEDE

Agricultural and stock exhibition—Race meet—
Street carnival—championship baseball tournament
All in one stupendous celebration—100 hours

of continuous excitement at

MEDICINE HAT

JULY 10-11-12-13

\$25,000 in cash prizes. All proceeds for patriotic purposes. Cheap rates on all railway lines during the week

For further information write

GEO. W. MCCLAFFERTY, Secretary

MORE CONTROL FOR SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS NOW RECOMMENDED

DOMINIONS' ROYAL COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

It is Also Regarded as Vital to the Empire that the Natural Resources be Safeguarded from any Pressure Which a Foreign Power Might Exercise to Secure Control of Raw Materials

The final report of the Dominions' Royal Commission sets forth numerous conclusions and recommendations which it brings to the notice of the imperial and dominions' governments.

It declares, regarding the scientific development of natural resources, that it is vital the Empire be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign power, or a group of powers, could exercise in time of peace or war through control of essential raw materials and commodities.

It recommends that a complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between empire production and empire requirements of such materials.

With reference to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced and controlled outside of the Empire, such as cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash, the most careful inquiry is needed regarding the possibility of new sources of supply or the finding of substitutes within the Empire. Survey and investigation in this respect should be entrusted to the new imperial development board, which should work through existing departments in the United Kingdom and self-governing dominions and local scientific departments and the Imperial Institute for India, the Crown colonies and protectorates.

The report recommends far greater control by imperial and overseas grants, the creation of an imperial immigration authority for the purpose of supervision, and a further consultative board to effect a proper co-operation between the central authority and the activities of the dominions.

It urges the need of providing adequate capital, training and assistance for intending soldier-settlers and far greater attention to the emigration of women from Great Britain and increasing the same.

A proposal is made for the interchange of school teachers between the United Kingdom and the dominions.

The report emphasizes the necessity of cheap, speedy and efficient transport and recommends larger vessels and larger harbors. For this improvement the schemes should be supervised by the imperial development board.

The commission suggests improved mail facilities, quicker routes and some measure of government control of steamship companies regarding freights.

Cheaper cabling is regarded as an urgent necessity. The report states that the Dominion Royal Commission favors state control of imperial wires and the commissioners recommend state acquisition.

A considerable reduction in press rates is proposed to enable a wide dissemination of imperial news. Dealing with trade questions, the commissioners advocate the speeding up of the intelligence system, the holding of periodic inter-imperial exhibitions and the unification of legislation, particularly the patents, trademarks and companies laws.

Regarding the creation of an imperial development board, the commissioners express the view that existing organizations are inadequate to deal with matters of joint interest to the empire as a whole, such as the scientific development of Empire resources, the deepening of harbors on a co-ordinated plan, cable services and the preparation of statistics. In its initial stage the board should be advisory. The following representation upon it is suggested:

The United Kingdom, India, the Crown colonies and protectorates, seven; South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, one each.

Hours of Labor

And Waste Effort

Sixty Hours per Week Represents the Maximum for Efficient Work

B. S. Rowntree, director of the welfare department of the British ministry of munitions, says that demonstrations in one munition factory showed an increase in hourly output of 23 per cent, for female workers where the hours of labor were reduced from 77.4 to 66.2 per week. In another case the hourly output of men increased by 22 per cent, when the hours of labor for the week were reduced from 71 to 61. Evidence, he says, indicates that 60 hours per week represents the maximum for efficient work.

Dealing with a broader subject, Mr. Rowntree says that "Don't waste human effort" is the admonition most urgently needed. Any one who really sees how much of human effort is wasted, particularly in cities, will agree with him. If all the labor now uselessly employed in the needless multiplication of shops, in needless multiplication of delivery services is used, we could bear the debt burden created by war without really feeling it.

A French soldier had been shot in the leg, and was taken to the hospital for treatment. For some time the surgeon probed and searched the wound, until at last the sufferer demanded impatiently what he was doing. "I am trying to find the bullet," was the reply. "What stupidly!" cried the patient. "Why, I have it in my pocket!"

Smuggling Stated To Be Rampant In Holland

Huge War Profits Unbalance Laborers on the German Border

There was a jubilee feast in a little town on the border between Holland and Germany the other day. A woman gave it. She invited large numbers of her friends and neighbors and all toasted and applauded her. What was the reason for the jubilee, you ask? She had just smuggled her fourth package across the border into Germany.

Strange events such as this occur daily in Holland. Smuggling is rife. So general has it become that fear neither of the law nor of the church can stop many persons living on the border from taking advantage of the need for supplies in Germany. Even men who have been selected to put an end to it take a hand in themselves and sometimes even the military men who are sent to reinforce the civilian custom officers cannot resist the temptation of making extra gains that often amount to \$35 and \$40 a week.

In the frontier districts no stigma attaches to fines or imprisonment imposed for smuggling. Public opinion in the districts further inland expresses itself as concerned for the morality of the frontier dwellers.

The churches have been appealed to assist in suppressing smuggling. The Netherlands Reformed church in one town answered the appeal by taking a severe attitude toward the smugglers. It threatened to keep every confirmed smuggler from the holy communion so long as he or she continued in this trade.

Instances are known in which they literally consumed paper money as sandwiches, spreading it between two slices of bread and butter. Also they have lighted their pipes with 40 or 60 florin bills, (\$16 to \$24). Such men's children often suffer want and fall to the care of the community when the father is down on his luck.

Others provide well for their homes and pianos, talking machines and other luxuries are now to be found in the most unlikely looking tumble-down cottages and the women and children are clad like Solomon in all his glory. The Germans also do a lot of smuggling. Large numbers of them come into Holland to eat and upon returning home they generally take a little something for their families. The other day a party of German women, all well dressed and wearing large hats, was interviewed in the waiting room of a railway station on the border by Dutch custom officials. The women declared they had nothing with them. They were then officially invited to take off their hats and, when assisted in this act by some Dutch women detectives, it soon appeared that each lady had used a certain number of sausages as pads over which to do her hair. One even had concealed a whole pound of tea amid the sausage and hair coils.

Another case was that of a polite traveler, whose politeness caused him to be suspected. Every stitch of clothing was removed from his person before the contraband was exposed. It was bacon, artistically cut to the very shape of his body and laid on and securely fastened all over it by leather thongs. Much diminished in bulk he was allowed to proceed on his journey, and there was mourning in one German home, at least for the loss of this appetizing food.

In view of such orders-in-council and of the proclamation of his excellency the governor-general, issued Feb. 12, 1917, and published in the Canada Gazette on the 17th of the same month, it is important that full information should be obtained with regard to all property, real and personal in Canadian territory belonging to enemy subjects and also with regard to all property, real and personal in enemy territory belonging to British subjects, together with claims British subjects may have against enemy governments.

In order to comply with the directions contained in these orders, returns are required from all British subjects, firms or corporations residing or carrying on business in Canada, who are directly or indirectly interested in any matters following in the classes of subjects following:

(1) Property, real or personal, in Canadian territory, belonging to enemy subjects.

(2) Debts, including bank deposits and bank balances, due to, or held on behalf of enemy subjects resident or carrying on business in enemy territory, or due to or held on behalf of enemy subjects resident in Canada.

(3) Property, real or personal, in enemy territory, belonging to British subjects resident or carrying on business in Canada.

(4) Claims of British subjects resident or carrying on business in Canada against enemy governments.

If you are directly or indirectly interested in any of the classes of information set forth be good enough to advise the department of finance, Ottawa, under which of the classes you desire to make a return when the necessary form will be sent you.

The First Food Controller

Who was the first Food Controller? No, it wasn't Lord Devonport. Economists have never quite settled the point. Some declare that the honor falls to Joseph, when he filled the granaries of Egypt against the seven years' famine. Others are inclined to favor Caius Gracchus, who distributed corn to Roman citizens at the time of the civil strife in 130 B.C., while others again, give first place to Louis XIII., when, in his famous Code Michaud, he fixed the number of dishes to be served at the table.—London Daily Chronicle.

Before the war England imported annually from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 rabbit skins in addition to a home production of 30,000,000. These were used for felting purposes, the fur being made into cloth or coarse hats, while the skins were used for manufacturing glue. The better skins were used for making fur garments.

In some parts the smuggling is

done entirely by Germans and these bands of smugglers are very dangerous, for they will fight even the military frontier guard if they surprise them and try to stop them or confiscate their goods.

Wealth of the Czar

He Retires in Very Good Financial Circumstances

According to most opinions the private fortune of Nicholas, ex-Czar of Russia, is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

His wealth is largely invested in foreign bonds and stocks. His holdings on this side are said to be extensive. It is understood that he owns \$5,000,000 of the Pennsylvania railroad's stocks. His name does not appear in the lists of that corporation's stockholders for obvious reasons. Instead some nominal owners appear.

Most of the Czar's cash is deposited in the Bank of England. The estimates of his deposits there are numerous. They run from fifty to a hundred million pounds.

The ex-Czar also owns about 680,000 acres of land in Russia. Most of Russia's mineral resources are his private property. Into the Czar's private treasury, according to the gold and silver output is annually contributed.

It is not known whether the Czar will be allowed to retire from the throne the richest man in the world. There are some who believe that the transfer of his financial resources to those of Russia will be one of the first steps of the new Russian minister of finance. It would undoubtedly affect the exchange of the ruble tremendously. It would make Russia financially stronger than she ever was.

If the ex-Czar's American stocks were confiscated they might be used, it is pointed out, for the purchase of munitions and other material here for the Russian army. That would immediately raise the ruble exchange to nearly the normal standard.

Italy and the War

Bravely Bearing the Burdens Created by War Times

With rolls and fancy bread entirely prohibited, two meatless and three sweetless days a week, only one meat course allowed at hotels and restaurants, butter no longer procurable, vegetables at prohibitive prices, coal at \$20 a ton, sometimes mounting to \$45 and \$50 the horrors of war as they affect the homes and families of the people of Italy will be bright sides.

A spirit of thrift has encompassed the imagination and formed the habits of the people. In 1914 the national savings amounted to \$1,519,000,000 they reached last year—despite diminished exports and the closing of the tourist trade, which brings cash to the amount of \$20,000,000 per annum to the country—no less than \$1,600,000,000.

This saving has been effected by the "fortunes of war." But the woolen and cotton industries have prospered greatly, and all those which were made for or could be adapted to the output of war material. Italy began to rely upon herself, industrially speaking, more than she had ever done before, and found, after due experiment, that she could not only produce the articles she required, but could do so at an economic price which had at first seemed doubtful.

Unemployment naturally ceased to be a problem, and a notable symptom was, as stated, the increase in savings of the country.

People Who Distrust Banks

Curious Hiding Holes For Gold Are Found in Britain

People who distrust banks are, as a rule, singularly lacking in ingenuity in the devising of hiding-places—a loose board in the floor, or hole in the thatch, or the heartstone beloved of melodrama, seeming to offer conditions on their side, and when this has been done for some time the German guard sees to it that they don't return for fear they will give too much information to neutrals or enemies.

Proof that the pinch of hunger is being felt in Germany is shown by the fact that you can scarcely approach the border line without hearing a voice from over the wire fence: "Was haben sie zu verhandeln?" For now not only the German officers and corporals have been given the right of buying in contraband wares, but all the privates are allowed to do so as well.

At a place where the Meuse forms the boundary the customs officials found many rowboats engaged in regular traffic across the stream and the more boats they took the more there seemed to be of them. After a time it was discovered that secret shipbuilding wharves were tucked away in the river bends, where boat building was carried on at night by large gangs of workmen. The boats were very light and swift and it took only one night to put one together. Sometimes a boat began at nightfall was ready to carry contraband before the morning light.

Near Maastricht a secret subterranean passage has just been discovered in St. Peter's mount, which led straight into Belgium. This must have been used for months and immense quantities must have been smuggled through it. Now it has been blown up by the Dutch military, but as there are some 10,000 passages in St. Paul's it is quite likely some of these may still lead to Belgium and be known to smugglers. The secret passages in former times offered shelter to Dutch refugees in the Spanish and French wars and to Belgians in this war, so that such a drastic way of closing up the mountain would be deplored by everyone.

A rising young artist was showing a lady through his studio. "This picture," he said, stopping before one of his early efforts, "is one I painted to keep the wolf from the door." "Indeed!" replied the woman. "Then why don't you hang it on the knob where the wolf can see it?"

Bagdad Taken at The Right Time

British Prestige Regained in Far East by Justice to Mohammedans

Of the four holy cities of the east, three, Mecca, Medina and Bagdad, are now in the hands of the allies, and any day may come the announcement that the fourth of them, Jerusalem, has fallen. This news will have especial interest to Canadians, as the army under Sir Archibald Murray which is operating in Palestine is made up of Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians and the pick of the Indian troops who have been training in Egypt for the past two years. We may be sure that when the war ends none of these cities will be restored to Turkey, and that the British flag will float over them as long as the empire endures. Though Mecca is the greatest of the sacred cities, according to the Moslems, the fall of Bagdad will make a greater impression throughout the east than did the news that the grand sheriff of Mecca had declared the independence of the city from Turkish authority and had raised an army to restore his good declaration.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen writes to the New York Sun that the defeat of the British at Kut was really a blessing in disguise, although not many of us will consider the surrender of Townshend and his gallant little army a matter for belated rejoicing. Nevertheless, Mr. Owen says that if Bagdad had fallen at the time when Townshend was within a day's march of it the result might not have been so well received by the Moslems.

Two years ago the taking of the city by a Christian army might well have been regarded as a profanation, and there are not fewer than 90,000,000 Moslems in India.

Whatever opinion they had of the Turks, the Turks were at least their co-religionists, and in certain parts of

TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS IS GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

DESCRIBING SCENES OF THE GREAT ADVANCE

Roads Are Crowded With Every Possible Variety of Vehicle, Transporting Supplies for the Advancing Army, and Present Amazing Spectacle to Correspondents at the Front

Germany Must Have Speed

Aways Counted on a Quick Decision to Win the War

Time appears to be the chief factor in Germany's calculation. From the beginning of the war the dominant idea of her strategy has been to strike for a swift decision, and avoid a war of attrition. That is what wrecked the negotiations in July, 1914. It is what led Germany through Belgium. It is what has made the submarine so fascinating to the German mind. A highly organized autocratic government which controls its own public opinion can act sharply, "get the jump" on lumbering democracies and inefficient empires. Speed can make up for inferior resources.

Reasoning this way, the first theory was that France could be eliminated before Britain's strength could be accumulated. The present theory seems to be that Britain's strength can be made to count.

But the Germans undoubtedly know that if they fail within the next few months they are utterly lost.

In a war of attrition our resources would be decisive. Unless the Germans can succeed at once they must fail terribly.

Germany has never been willing to face because it can end only one way.

Her superior technique is counted, if it cannot be used for a quick decision. The proclamation of

unlimited submarine war means that Germany faces and cannot endure a war of resources.

She strikes therefore violently at England, the backbone of the coalition.—New Republic.

Comparison of The Two Blockades

Germany's Methods of Blockade Never Had a Shadow of Validity

The difference between the British and German blockades is easily stated and in a few words. The British blockade is physical and effective, and therefore valid against international law; it is directed against contraband cargoes and not against the lives of neutrals; and it is conducted under the legal sanction of the prize courts. The German blockade, or rather its declaration of intention to blockade, makes no pretense to observe the rules prescribed in the Declaration of Paris, to which Prussia was a subscriber in 1856. It proposes not to establish a cordon around British ports and seize and condemn ships that try to enter with contraband cargoes but to loose submarines over wide areas of the high seas and sink indiscriminately and without warning the ships of all nations found within such zones. The crews of such vessels are to have no chance for their lives and their owners no chance to establish their rights in prize courts.

To put this road in passable shape in two or three days had been

a great feat for the British labor battalions, worthy of tribute even under the most favorable circumstances.

Wearing their steel helmets the road making gangs were kept going night and day along its entire length. They are still working.

There is no time to use ordinary material.

The men take bricks from the ruined village nearby, fill up the shell holes and roll them level whenever they get the chance.

Whenever there is a mine crater they build a road around its edge.

The German declaration is recent enough to be remembered. It is summed up in the one sentence, "All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

The British declaration of blockade made in a note to this government March 15, 1915, probably is not so well remembered, particularly in mind as seeking to justify the American course, and it may be well to repeat its terms. Sir Edward Grey wrote:

"The government of Great Britain has frankly declared, in concert with the government of France, its intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany. For this purpose the British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlled by cruiser cordon all passages to or from Germany by sea.

The differences between the two policies is, however, that, while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or non-combatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination or trial

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY

Finds the Busy Store prepared for May Business and every department is loaded down with requirements which give the finishing touch to May. We don't stock May flowers, but we are selling a tremendous amount of Robin Hood Flour, and this week's price is 35c. less than mill quotations by car lots.

Gents' Furnishings are all in order in May. Old shirts are used up. Suspenders worn out. Gloves shabby. Ties done. Underwear all to pieces.

A new outfit at Busy Store prices is our advice.

Shirts from 50c up.

Ties elegant designs at 25c, 50c and 75c.

Gloves at manufacturers present day prices.

Underwear 75c per suit up.

Hose 15c per pair up.



Ladies' and Children's Hose have been hard lines to secure this spring but we have rounded up some beautiful values for Gleichen and Cluny. Our ladies' Lycra 25c. Hose 3-100 is some stocking and values we are proud to show.

Also in stock a beautiful range of Holeproof Hosiery regular prices. Childrens and misses lines very complete. Excellent values in Boys from 25c up.

Our ladies House Allover Aprons at 50c are star lines. Ladies House dresses \$1.25, same at \$1.50 catalogue goods.

Our House Sett, comprising separate skirt and blouse, also cap to match, complete \$2.75, are beautiful lines, nicely trimmed and well-made. Another express shipment of these to hand.

We are showing more than usual varieties in Wool and Cotton Voiles. Muslins, etc., for Spring Dresses.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS



J. A. RAMSAY
The Busy Stores — Cluny

Griesbach's Opera House, — Saturday, May 19th

W. C. CLUNE'S Cinema Success

"The Eyes of the World"

By Harold Bell Wright

Story completely told in TEN SECTIONS. Prices 25c. and 50c.

J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best manufactured.

Automobiles

We are agents for the McLAUGHLIN. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe heel. Be sure to see these before buying.

Chatham, Winner and New Superior Fanning Mills. Primrose Separators, the best on the market. Standard Sewing Machine. Weber and Fish Wagons. Grey Campbell Buggies. Scales. Kitchen Cabinets. Titan and Mogul Gasoline Engines and Tractors. International Harvesting Company full line of repairs. Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company. Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers.

Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Wanted at once. Listings of farm lands in the Gleichen district, within ten miles of the railways. We have immediate sale for a considerable quantity of land. Apply in writing to Box L, CALL office.

The ladies of the Women's Institute wish to express their sincere thanks to Messrs. S. A. Hall, Emil Griesbach and Matthews & Kidney for donations for their recent card party.

Tuesday night a heavy electrical, wind and rain storm swept over this district. The rain was a splendid thing for the entire country, but the wind accomplished some damage north of town, over-turning numerous chicken pens and other small outbuildings.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

At 2:30 in the afternoon of Empire Day—May 24—the Gleichen Baseball nine will start the defeat of the Bassano nine and will complete the job an hour or two later in that burg. In the evening they will dance with fair ladies of their defeated opponents and return home sometime the next morning to the best town on earth. Every Gleichenite is expected to be in Bassano for this occasion and Bassano will welcome them defeated or victorious. That right, Mail?

Two valuable cows were killed by lightning Monday evening just north of town, belonging to Mrs. F. Williams. One was killed instantly and the other died shortly after. The lightning ran along the back and down the four legs, burning the hide black and blew the nose off the cow that was killed instantly. A young girl milking about fifteen feet away from the cows escaped uninjured. Mrs. Williams says she is quite sure the barn would have burned had it not been protected by lightning rods.

Printing is the easiest trade in the world, if you let the other fellow tell it, and any job only takes a few minutes. Last Friday two ladies entered CALL office, nicely dressed in white, and announced that they would print a few posters to help the poor Belgians—it would only be a few words and take a very short time. Our printing was turned over to them and three hours later they turned out this in three-inch letter:

PLEP
MUGLEB
EMOH
GNIKOOC
ELAS

One of our types then helped reverse the type and the ladies retired happy, with a beautiful coat of ink on their pretty faces, hands, arms and frocks. Printing is very easy and pleasant. Come again dear ladies.

LOST—Locket and gold chain. Finder will receive reward by returning same to Mrs. D. C. Wishart.

ESTRAY—Black and white steer 2 years old, branded MW on left side. For reward apply to A. Kierstein, Cluny.

FOR SALE—Hereford Bull, 5 years old, or will trade for another. Apply to O. G. Calquhoun, Queenstown.

Claude Terwilligar Elevator

Now open for business of all kinds

H. M. Shipley, - Mgr.

"Printing an Art" is a CALL motto.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, G.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Sup't of Central Western Branches
CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 • RESERVE FUND, • \$13,500,000

WAR TIME ECONOMY IS NO EMPTY PHRASE

IT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THOSE WHO STAY AT HOME TO THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

Do your share by building up a Savings account or investing in war securities. 22W

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

LUMBER

Our stock of building material is very complete and was bought before the raise. Do not fail to get our quotations on your new building.

Our Posts are going fast, so place your order at ONCE

Round posts for corners and corrals, split posts for main fence and willows for droppers, always on hand.

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows the best in the World

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN
General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

— CALL AND SEE US —

GLEICHEN, - - - - - ALBERTA

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. MCKAY, Prop.

Spirella Corsets

Embrace over Sixty Distinct Styles, back-lace, front-lace, Abdominal Corsets, Reduction Corsets, Maternity Corsets, Nursing Corsets, Sport Corsets and Feature Corsets, to care for special conditions. A full line of Brassieres, Confiners, Blouse Extenders, Thigh Reducers, Supporting, Abdominal and Compression Belts, each priced within the reach of all.

MISS LYDIA DAVIES
GLEICHEN. CLUNY